THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

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☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

JOSEPH DAVIS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from his late residence in Market Street, to his House in the Public Square, next door to Mr. Boyle Irwin's, where he has opened for sale a large and handsome assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

which he will sell at his usual low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1807.

☞ A generous price will be given for *HEMP.*

All persons indebted to him by bond, note, or book account are earnestly requested to make payment, as it is out of his power to give any further indulgence.

State of Pennsylvania.

New Militia Law,

PASSED AT THE LAST SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

AN ACT

FOR THE REGULATION OF THE MILITIA OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

(Continued from our last.)

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the elections of such officers as are by this act declared to be elective, shall be made as follows: The several brigade inspectors shall, between the first day of May and the first day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seven and every fourth year thereafter, give notice by advertisements at 8 or more of the most public places of each regiment or battalion bounds or district, appointing certain day, which shall be the same day, for each district, not less than ten days after the said notice, and requiring all the enrolled inhabitants (not being exempts) in the said regiment or battalion, and residing within the bounds thereof, to meet at a certain place as near the centre of the said district as may be, and then and there between the hours of ten in the morning and five in the afternoon of the said day, to elect by ballot one brigadier-general, one brigade-inspector and one lieutenant-colonel, and the commanding officer of each regiment is hereby required to appoint one suitable person in each of said districts to conduct said elections, for performing which service, he shall receive one dollar fifty cents per day, to be paid out of the regimental fund; and on failing to attend as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars, to be recovered by warrant issued by the commander of the regiment, directed to any constable or other fit person, which fine so recovered shall be paid into the regimental fund; and the enrolled inhabitants as aforesaid, of each battalion bounds respectively, shall elect by ballot as aforesaid, on the same or some other day, and at such place and time as shall be most convenient, but with the least possible delay, one major, and the inrolled inhabitants of each company bounds respectively, not being exempts, shall elect by ballot, as aforesaid, on some other day and at such place within the bounds of such company as shall be most convenient, but with the least possible delay, one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, four sergeants and four corporals; previous to which said election or elections repectively, the enrolled inhabitants shall elect two respectable citizens to act as judges, also two for clerks, to be under oath or affirmation, which the officer or person superintending the election is hereby authorized to administer, and shall certify to the inspector, and also the regimental and company officers, the names of the persons so elected, and shall place a copy of the returns for brigadier-general and brigade inspector in the office of the prothonotary of the proper county where such election is held: and the said superintendants of each and every of the said regiment or battalion elections, after the officers are elected, shall give a certified notice thereof under their hands and seals to the brigade-inspector, who shall give notice to the persons elected, and transmit to the Governor a proper return of the officers elected to be commissioned, mentioning the number of the brigade, regiment, battallion, troop or company, the name of each person and their respective ranks; and thereupon commissions shall be granted agreeably to the intent of this act; and the majors shall attend and superintend all the elections of commissioned company-officers within the bounds of their respective battalions, and report the same as aforesaid to the brigade-inspector.—And elections for officers in the light-horse and artillery shall be held and conducted in like manner as elections of officers in the infantry, and in every case of future vacancy, whether occasioned by death, resignation or otherwise, the major-general of the division shall appoint some fit person to hold the election, if there shall be no brigade-inspector, who shall make return as the inspector is directed by this act; the commanding officer of the regiment shall give immediate information thereof to the brigade-inspector, who shall, with the least possible delay, order elections to be held for filling such vacancies agreeably to the manner herein-before described, and all resignations shall be made as follow, *that is to say*; a company or regimental staff-officer to the lieutenant-colonel or commanding officer of the regiment, a field-officer to the brigadier-general, and the brigadier-general to the major-general, and the major-general to the commander in chief; and the major-general shall give notice to the brigade-inspector for filling such vacancy as the case may be; the brigadier-general shall give notice to the brigade-inspector when a vacancy shall be for a field officer; but if any brigade, regiment, battalion, troop or company, being duly notified and required as aforesaid, shall neglect or refuse to elect their officers as aforesaid, then it shall and may be lawful for the major-general to nominate, if the election was to have been for a brigadier-general or brigade-inspector, two suitable persons for each office, one of whom shall be commissioned by the Governor, which shall be as effectual to all intents and purposes as if they had been elected as before directed. And further, it shall and may be lawful for the brigade-inspector to whom such regiment belongs, to nominate, if the said election was to have been held for a field-officer or officers, with the approbation of the brigadier-general, and if for a commissioned company officer or officers, with the approbation of the field-officers of the regiment, one suitable person to the Governor, in the room of each officer so neglected to be chosen, who shall be commissioned by the Governor, which shall be as effectual to all intents and purposes as if the said officer had been elected as before directed; generals of divisions or brigade-inspectors, as the case may require shall as soon as may be, acquaint the parties so neglecting or refusing the appointment that shall have been made as aforesaid, and if no person can be found in the company who shall be willing to serve as an officer of said company, then in such case the brigade-inspector is hereby authorized to appoint a person and pay him one dollar per day for his service, which money so paid shall be allowed such inspector on settlement of his accounts with the accounting officers, and the person so appointed shall make a return of such company as exempts on oath or affirmation to the inspector, under the penalty of twenty dollars, which return so made shall be as valid to all intents and purposes as if made by a proper commissioned officer of said company, but no change shall take place other than that provided for in the first section of this act, so that an entire and general election and appointment of all the officers of all and every of the divisions, brigades and regiments throughout the Commonwealth shall take place according to the directions and intent of this act, between the months of May and August in the year one thousand eight hundred and seven, any commission or commissions granted by the governor notwithstanding; but at least two months before such general election shall take place, the general officers of each division shall equalize the brigades, and the brigadier-general, brigade inspector and field officers shall equalize the regiments in the respective brigades; and the field-officers shall also equalize the companies in their regiments respectively, so that no regiment shall consist of more than one thousand nor less than five hundred men, and no company of more than one hundred nor less than sixty-four privates, and immediately after such general election of militia officers shall take place, the rank of lieutenant-colonels shall be determined by lot to be drawn in the presence of the brigadier-general; and the rank of the majors and captains in the several regiments to be determined in like manner by lot to be drawn in the presence of the lieutenant-colonel or commanding officer of the regiment; and all the brigade-inspectors now in office shall continue until their successors are duly elected and commissioned agreeable to this act, and the commissions of all officers who, agreeably to the provisions of this act, shall be elected or appointed for or within the first period of four years, appointed for the continuance of office, shall bear date the third day of August one thousand eight hundred and seven, and in every subsequent period of four years the commissions of all officers who shall be elected or appointed for or within the said period, shall bear date on the day on which the said period commences.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if the election of a brigadier-general or brigade-inspector shall be contested, the major-general shall, on application to him made by petition signed by at least eighty of the enrolled militia of the brigade, shall give ten days notice, that he, together with four field-officers to be by him appointed for that purpose, will on a certain day hear the allegations and proofs of the parties, and thereupon shall either confirm the election and certify the same to the Governor, or order a new election as justice may require; and if the election of a field-officer shall be contested, the brigade-inspector shall, on application to him made by petition signed by at least sixty-four of the enrolled militia of the regiment, give notice in writing to the brigadier-general and to two of the lieutenant-colonels of the brigade wherein such contest shall arise, who or any two of them shall meet at some certain time and place within the regiment bounds, of which ten days previous notice shall be given by the brigade-inspector, by 3 advertisements to be put up at some of the public places within the bounds aforesaid; and it shall be the duty of those the said officers so met, to hear the allegations and proofs of the parties, and thereupon shall either confirm the election and certify the same to the Governor, or order a new election, as justice may require; and if the election of a company-officer shall be contested, a petition signed by at least twenty of the enrolled militia of the company wherein such contests shall happen, may be presented to the commanding officer of the regiment, who, together with the other field-officers of the regiment, shall hear and determine the matter in controversy, they or one of them having first given the like notice by advertisement of the time and place of meeting as is required in the case of a contest respecting the election of a field-officer.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the regiments shall be numbered and called as follow, *to wit*: In the city of Philadelphia the regiment commanded by lieutenant-colonel Pancake, shall be number twenty-four; by lieutenant-colonel Duane, number twenty-five; by lieutenant-colonel Bright, number twenty-eight; by lieutenant-colonel Simonds, number fifty; by lieutenant-colonel Ferguson, number eighty-four: In the county of Philadelphia the regiment commanded by lieutenant-colonel Krips, number forty-two; by lieutenant-colonel M'Mullen, number sixty-seven; by lieutenant-colonel Beck, number seventy-five; by lieutenant-colonel Sullivan, number eighty; by lieutenant-colonel Kessler, number eighty-eight; by lieutenant-colonel Morton, number one hundred and forty: In the county of Montgomery, the regiment commanded by lieutenant-colonel Henderson, number thirty-six; by lieutenant-colonel Wentz, number fifty-one; by lieutenant-colonel Snyder, number fifty-six; by lieutenant-colonel Davis, number eighty-six: In the county of Bucks, the regiment commanded by lieutenant-colonel Smith, number fifteen; by lieutenant-colonel Piper, number thirty-one; by lieutenant-colonel Clunn, number thirty-two; and by lieutenant-colonel Vansant, number forty-eight: In the counties of Chester and Delaware, the regiment commanded by lieutenant-colonel Greer, number twenty-seven; by lieutenant-colonel Armstrong, number forty-seven; by lieutenant--colonel Pierce, number eighty-five; by lieutenant-colonel Cochran, number ninety-seven; by lieutenant-colonel Davis, number forty-four; by lieutenant-colonel Pearson, number sixty-five; by lieutenant-colonel Ralston, number ninety-two; and by lieutenant-colonel Richards, number one hundred: In the county of Lancaster, the regiment commanded by lieutenant-colonel Wright, number five; by lieutenant Ensminger, number seven; by lieutenant-colonel Rheam, number one hundred and twenty; by lieutenant-colonel Thomas, number one hundred and twenty-one; by lieutenant-colonel Strickler, number thirty-four; by lieutenant-colonel Boyd, number ninety-eight; by lieutenant-colonel Boal, number sixty; and by lieutenant-colonel Long, number one hundred and four: In the counties of York and Adams, the regiment commanded by lieutenant-colonel Kelly, number forty-one; by lieutenant-colonel Reisinger, number sixty-one; by lieutenant-colonel Lawson, number one hundred and eleven; by lieutenant-colonel Pennington, number one hundred and thirteen; by lieutenant-colonel Himes, number one hundred and twenty-four: In the county of Adams, the regiment commanded by lieutenant-colonel Horner, number nine; by lieutenant-colonel Kerr, number twenty; by lieutenant-colonel Black, number forty; and by lieutenant-colonel Brown, number ninety-three: In the county of Berks, the regiment commanded by lieutenant-colonel Baum, number thirty-seven; by lieutenant-colonel Shoemaker, number forty-three; by lieutenant-colonel Schrader, number sixty-nine; by lieutenant-colonel Epler, number seventy-nine; and by lieutenant-colonel Kline, number one hundred and fourteen: In the county of Dauphin, the regiment commanded by lieutenant-colonel Bowman, number three; by lieutenant-colonel Wayne, number sixty-six; by lieutenant-colonel Wolfersberger, number seventy-eight; by lieutenant-colonel Lavenguth, number ninety-five; and by lieutenant-colonel Seebolt, number one hundred and seventeen: In the county of Cumberland, the regiment commanded by lieutenant colonel Bovard, number twelve; by lieutenant-colonel Ewalt, number twenty-one; by lieutenant colonel Urie, number forty-nine; by lieutenant-colonel M'Beath, number fifty-nine; by lieutenant-colonel Martin, number eighty-seven; and by lieutenant-colonel Rupley, number one hundred and sixteen: In the county of Franklin, the regiment commanded by lieutenant-colonel Findley, number one; by lieutenant-colonel Alexander, number sixty-four; by lieutenant-colonel Beatty, number sixty-eight; by lieutenant-colonel Snider, number seventy-three; and by lieutenant-colonel Scott, number ninety-six: In the counties of Northampton and Wayne, the regiment commanded by lieutenant-colonel Wetzel, number thirteen; by lieutenant-colonel Miller, number thirty-eight; by lieutenant-colonel Keiper, number ninety-four; by lieutenant-colonel Kestler, number one hundred and one; by lieutenant-colonel M'Keen, number one hundred and eighteen; by lieutenant-colonel Jacoby, number eight; by lieutenant-colonel Horn, number seventy-one; by lieutenant-colonel Tanner, number one hundred and ten; by lieutenant-colonel Dingham, number one hundred and three; and by lieutenant-colonel Schnyder, number one hundred and and fifteen: In the counties of Northumberland and Luzerne, the regiment commanded by lieutenant-colonel Inman, number thirty-five; by lieutenant-colonel Montgomery, number eighty-one; by lieutenant-colonel Rupert, number one hundred and twelve; by lieutenant-colonel Giffin, number one hundred and twenty-three; by lieutenant-colonel Stevens, number one hundred and twenty-nine; by lieutenant-colonel M'Kenny, number eighteen; by lieutenant-colonel Baldy, number thirty-nine; by lieutenant-colonel Drum, number seventy-seven; by lieutenant-colonel Moore, number one hundred and six: by lieutenant-colonel Denniston, number forty-five: In the counties of Lycoming, Tioga, Potter, Jefferson, M'Kean and Clearfield, the regiment commanded by lieutenant-colonel Cumings, number four; by lieutenant-colonel Quigle, number one hundred and two, by lieutenant-colonel Spalding, number fifty-seven: In the counties of Huntingdon, Mifflin and Centre, the regiment commanded by lieutenant-colonel M'Dowel, number eleven; by lieutenant-colonel Beale, number fifty-two; by lieutenant-colonel Bratton, number seventy-four, by lieutenant-colonel Banks, number eighty-three; by lieutenant-colonel Benner, number eighty-nine; by lieutenant-colonel Myers, number one hundred and thirty-one; by lieutenant-colonel Moore, number fourteen; by lieutenant-colonel Henderson, number thirty-three; by lieutenant-colonel Cromwell, number forty-six; by lieutenant-colonel Kellup, number fifty-eight; by lieutenant-colonel Entricken, number one hundred and nineteen: In the counties of Somerset, Bedford and Cambria, the regiment commanded by lieutenant-colonel Jones, number ten; by lieutenant-colonel Kimmel, number one hundred and nine; by lieutenant-colonel Boyls, number one hundred and twenty-eight; by lieutenant-colonel Moore, number one hundred and twenty-seven; by lieutenant-colonel Reynold, number one hundred and five; by lieutenant-colonel Agnew, number fifty-five: In the county of Fayette, the regiment commanded by lieutenant-colonel Collins, number seventy-two; by lieutenant-colonel Oliphant, number ninety; by lieutenant-colonel Brashear, number ninety-one; by lieutenant-colonel Whaley, number one hundred and eight: In the counties of Washington and Greene, the regiment commanded by lieutenant-colonel Achison, number twenty-two; by lieutenant-colonel Donaldson, number twenty-three; by lieutenant-colonel Mitchel, number fifty-three; by lieutenant-colonel Stephenson, number eighiy-two; by lieutenant-colonel Clark, number six; by lieutenant-colonel Jenkins, number ninety-nine; by lieutenant-colonel Huston, number one hundred and twenty-two; by lieutenant-colonel Cather, number one hundred and thirty: In the county of Westmoreland, the regiment commanded by lieutenant-colonel Bonnet, number two; by leutenant-colonel Wagle, number nineteen; by lieutenant-colonel Campbell, number fifty-four; by lieutenant-colonel M'Dowell, number sixty-three; by lieutenant-colonel Hunter, number seventy: In the counties of Allegheny, Armstrong and Indiana, the regiment commanded by lieutenant-colonel Baird, number one hundred and foryt-one; by lieutenant-colonel Baldwin, number seventy-six; by lieutenant-colonel Ferree, number sixteen; by lieutenant-colonel Cunningham, number sixty-two; by lieutenant-colonel M'Comb, number thirty; by lieutenant-colonel Mounts, number one hundred and twenty-six; by lieutenant-colonel Elrod, number one hundred and twenty-five: In the counties of Beaver, Butler, Mercer, Crawford, Erie, Venango and Warren, the regiment commanded by lieutenant-colonel Sproat, number twenty-six; by lieutenant-colonel Laurens, number one hundred and thirty-nine; by lieutenant-colonel Reed, number one hundred and seven; by lieutenant-colonel Hackney, number one hundred and thirty-seven; by lieutenant-colonel Marvin, number one hundred and thirty-six; by lieutenant-colonel Huston, number one hundred and thirty-five; by lieutenant-colonel Stokely, number one hundred and thirty-four; by lieutenant-colonel Stockton, number one hundred and thirty-three; by lieutenant-colonel Forster, number seventeen; by lieutenant-colonel Dale, number one hundred and thirty-two; by lieutenant-colonel Gilliland, number twenty-nine; by lieutenant-colonel Carothers, number one hundred and thirty-eight. And all the regiments hereafter to be formed, shall follow those in numerical order; but nothing contained in this section shall be construed as giving preference of rank to the officers, which shall at all times be determined by lot.

(To be continued.)

Important Foreign Intelligence.

[By the Dartmouth, from Sligo, arrived at New-York.]

LONDON, *April 7.*

Government has determined to give Russia every possible support, and sixty thousand stand of arms will be sent off with the utmost dispatch. They were on Saturday insured, and will be conveyed in two sloops of war. They are to be followed by a proportionate quantity of ball cartridges. Upwards of 60 thousand stands, which had been previously sent with ball cartridges, had reached Memel, and are at this moment very likely employed with success against the common enemy.

April 14.

PEACE between ENGLAND, RUSSIA and TURKEY.

We (Courier) had the satisfaction to announce, yesterday, the glorious intelligence received from the Dardanelles.—Government have not yet received the official dispatches from Sir John Duckworth or Mr. Arbuthnot; but they are in possession of other advices, to which, we understaad, they attach implicit credit.—Indeed, the Dutch papers to the 6th, which have arrived, render the intelligence very probable. The Vienna Court Gazette of the 21st March, contains the following paragraph:

"Admiral Louis's squadron, cruizing off Tenedos, was reinforced between the 15th and the 18th of February, by 4 three-deckers, and several frigates and corvettes, and on the 21st the English forced the Seven Forts which protect the passage of the Dardanelles, burnt a ship of the line, and also destroyed some Turkish frigates in the channel. In consequence, fresh negociations and proposals for accommodations took place, and were continued when the latest accounts came away.

The intelligence which government has received is more particular, as well as more recent. Admiral Louis remained off Tenedos, cruizing between that island and the island of Lemnos, till he was joined be Sir J. Duckworth—they then forced the passage of the Dardanelles amidst a tremendous fire, which, however, did little damage to our ships. The fire from the Old Castle on the north side of the Strait, is said to have been for a short time, peculiarly heavy, but it was soon silenced by the British thunder, and the fort is said to have been reduced almost to a heap of ruins. The Turkish squadron opposed an unavailing resistance. It is said that the number of ships taken or destroyed was much greater than the Vienna Gazette states—the number is reported to have been ten sail of the line. The vigour of our proceedings, in conjunction with the Russian squadron spread universal consternation and dismay. Proceeding thro' the Dardanelles into the sea of Marmora, we prepared to carry our force before Constantinople, but before any thing was attempted against that city, a messenger was sent off to the Divan, offering terms of peace. The Divan, after a short consultation, acceded to them, and the following is the substance of the conditions we dictated in concert with our allies to the Porte.

"That the English should retain possession of the Dardanelles, till a general peace.

"That Russia should also keep possession of certain of the Turkish fortresses till a general peace, as a security for the fidelity of the Porte."

The first and immediate consequences of this act of vigour, was the dissolution of the French influence. Sebastiani was ordered away from Constantinople in 24 hours.

April 21.

Trial of Captain Whitby of the Leander.

A Court Martial assembled on board the Gladiator, in Portsmouth harbour, on 16th and 17th inst. to enquire into the conduct of capt. Whitby, late of his Majesty's ship Leander, who by order of capt, P. Beresford, of his majesty's ship Cambrian, (about April last,) then commander in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels on the Halifax station, was directed to cruize off New-York, for the purpose of gaining information, and who, by letter dated the 6th May last to Capt. Beresford, represented that on the 25th of the preceding month, several vessels were coming down from the light-house near New-York, and, as they obstinately persisted in not attending to the first shot fired from the Leander, when closely pursued, several of the said vessels were boarded, and among the number that did not bring to, was a coasting sloop, on board of which it appeared, by various letters and papers transmitted by Captain Beresford to the Admiralty, an American seaman was unfortunately killed by a shot fired from the Leander, or from some other of his majesty's ships and vessels then under the orders of Capt. Whitby; the court having enquired into the conduct of Capt. Whitby, on a charge of violating the neutrality of a nation in amity with his majesty, and having on the 25th of April last, within the waters and jurisdiction of the United States of America, unlawfully, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, caused a shot to be fired from his majesty's ship Leander, thereby one John Pierce, a citizen of America, was feloniously killed and murdered; and having heard the evidence in support of the charge, and Capt. Whitby in his defence; and having maturely considered the whole, were of opinion that the charge had not been proved, and did adjudge Capt. Whitby—*to be acquitted.*

From the Koningsburgh Gazette of March 16.

Translation of the circumstantial Report of his Excellency the General in Chief, Baron Von Benningsen, relative to the battle of Prussian Eylau.

"On the 25th of Jan. (8th Feb.) I broke up from Langsberg, with my army, which in various detachments made from it was only seventy thousand strong. The French which consisted of five corps of Marshals Angereau, Soult, Murat, Davoust, and Ney, which in the evening was joined by Bernadotte, consisted of ninety thousand men, followed me closely, skirmishing continually with my rear guard, which consisted of the brigades of Generals Marcroff, Bagavoust, and Barcley de Tolly under the command of Prince Bragrathion.

When I arrived at Prussian Eylau, I caused my army to take a position at a distance behind the town, but ordered my rear guard to take the posts assigned it in the face of the enemy, to protect the march of my heavy artillery, which it was bringing from Worlsdorff, by a private route considerably circuitous, partly to avoid some bad roads, and partly to facilitate the march of my columns. At the same time I caused the town of Prussian Eylau to be occupied by General Barkley, and sent some regiments of the first division to the support of the rear guard; this reinforcement enabled Gen. Marcoff, and while he sent out his flankers, directed the march of the three strong columns against the heights occupied by Gen. Marcroff. The latter sent sharp shooters against the enemy, and fired on them with his field pieces; but as this was found insufficient, the regiment of Pskoff, and the regiment of Sophine, attacked the enemy with the bayonet, and dispersed a column. The 3d column was cut down by the fire from our artillery, under the command of the brave Col. Jermoloff. The enemy soon began to fire on our line with artillery, and to march against our left wing, and endeavoured to take it in flank. As the regiment of Pskoff and Sophine, were too weak to prevent this, they received orders to retreat, while the regiment of Moscow grenadiers, and the 21st regiment of Yagers (chasseurs,) supported by regiment of cuirassiers, the Kargopol and Ingermaland regiment of dragoons and the Elizabeth grod hussars advanced to the attack. The four regiments of artillery attacked sword in hand, the enemy's cavalry, which endeavoured to turn our right wing, and killed a great number.—The batteries of the 8th division held the enemy in respect on our left wing, and the same regiment of hussars attacked at the same time with great success.

"Though the enemy was repulsed at all points, he reinforced himself on every side, and threatened to cut off those of our troops which had advanced farthest. I commanded these to fall back, and they as well as the 8th division, and afterwards the whole rear guard might retreat through Prussian Eylau, and join the main body, which was carried into execution in the following manner: The 5th, 7th, 8th, 13th, and 15th, formed two lines of which the second was only a single column; the 4th and 14th formed the reserve. The right wing was commanded by lt. gen. Toutschkow; the centre by lt. gen. Baron Von Ostermann; and the whole advanced guard by the prince Bragrathion. The whole of the cavalry, under the command of lt. gen. prince Gallitzin, covered the two wings, a part of it, however, was with the line. The heights in front of my van, were occupied by our batteries, gen Barkley, and the flying artillery of col. Iermelorff, which had covered the retreat of the rear guard were still in Prussian Eylau; but presently the enemy advanced against the town with so great a force, that general Barkley though he had atchieved prodigies of valour, was obliged to yield to superior numbers and retreat. As soon as I perceived this, I sent the 5th division to his support. It marched in three columns, overturned all before them, and retook the town by storm. In this attack the enemy suffered a very great loss, though he had planted the cannon in the streets of the town, and fired on us on every side from the windows of the houses. Gen. Barkley on this occasion was severely wounded in the arm. After the night came on, and the enemy had entirely ceased to fire, I withdrew all my troops from the town, in order to collect my whole force on the other side for a general attack next day. But to secure myself against any alarm in the night, I placed the 4th division, reinforced by the regiment Archangel between the town and the army, at the same time I withdrew the detached corps of general Barkley to the regiment under gen. Bagavoust. On the 27th Jan. (1st Feb.) at 5 in the morning, I formed two columns in the midst of my position, and gave the command of them to gen. Doctoroff; while on my right wing I placed a third column consisting of gen. count Kancensky, while the brigade of gen. Marcoff filled the space in my lines which had been left by the 7th division placed in column. At day break the enemy advanced through the town, and I sent some regiments of Yagers against him. At the same time I observed that between the town and the heights, on which were batteries of the enemy; there were several French columns which, as well as the batteries threatened my centre, I immediately ordered my batteries to direct their fire as well against the enemy's artillery, as against the troops defiling out of the town, by which the French columns were obliged to halt.

"On the other side the French cavalry, which had attacked general Toutschkow on his right wing, was repulsed by the fire of the artillery of count Stewers. The enemy made himself master of a village situate on our right wing, and appeared to threaten our right flank with considerable force; I, however, soon drove him out of the village with the 24th regiment of Yagers, and some other sharp shooters. In the mean time we saw other fresh columns of French guards come out of Prussian Elau, which appeared to intend an attack on my right wing and on my centre. General Foutschow had then ordered major general Fock to advance with his brigade, which supported by two regiments of dragoons, attacked the enemy with the bayonet, and repulsed him with great slaughter, on which the enemy retreated in great disorder, and left eight pieces of cannon spiked. General Tapolsky, who was posted behind the centre with one of the columns of reserve, being ordered by general Doctoroff to deploy, received the enemy with so well supported a fire of small arms, that it forced the enemy to retreat, and without giving him time to rally, advanced on him with the bayonet, took an Eagle and made 150 prisoners. At the same time some squadrons of French cavalry, supported by infantry, advanced against the left of our centre, and endeavoured to penetrate it through an interval in our first line, but were received by the Cossacks and some cavalry with so much success that only eighteen men returned, the rest being all cut to pieces. The enemy's infantry which supported these squadrons was repulsed by the regiment of grenadiers of Moscow, under the command of prince Charles of Mecklenburgh Schwerin, and the Schlusselburgh regiment of infantry, which had been detached by general Essen. They retreated towards the columns of the enemy which had been repulsed by our general Tapolsky, and joined them. At the same moment these columns which had been joined by two other columns of the enemy, began to renew the attack, but were repulsed by generals Sornoff and Tapolsky, with two regiments of cavalry, which were posted behind our front, and which attacked them with the greatest impetuosity.—Count O'Rourke with three squadrons of the regiment of Pawlograd hussars took these retiring columns in flank and pursued them till they got under the cannon. The St. Petersburgh dragoons and Waldemir regiment of infantry on this occasion, took two Eagles, and the enemy in his retreat left behind him twenty-five pieces of heavy artillery.

"The attack directed against our right wing was obstructed by general Sacken's flankers. Gen. Bagavoust, who had occupied the villages of Serpalen with a detachment of the advanced guard, was attacked at break of day, and merely defended himself by his flankers. But as the attacking columns threatened to turn the village, gen. Kochowsky hastened to his assistance with his regiment of Lithunian Uhlans, and the regiment of the Cuirasciers of Little Prussia; they drove the enemy back, who retreated in the utmost confusion to a forest.—The same regiments then attacked with the same decisive success other columns of French infantry, which supported by cavalry made a movement towards our centre, threw them into the greatest confusion, killed 300 and took 67 prisoners, among whom are 10 officers.—Gen. Pahlen attacked with the brigade of cavalry of gen. Korff, several French columns which were marching against gen. Lurken's division, threw them into disorder and took one Eagle. The regiment of hussars of Isun, and the regiment of dragoons of Courland, also attacked the enemy with great success. The enemy finding themselves repulsed with considerable loss, they united their whole force and formed in strong columns, which moved towards our left wing with a view of turning it. Gen. Bagavoust being too weak to resist a force so very superior to his, found himself necessitated to abandon and set fire to the village of Serpallen, which he had hitherto occupied, in order to take another position. His cavalry posted in front, atacked the enemy several times, but was obliged to fall back behind our right wing. In the mean time the enemy continued to receive considerable reinforcements, pursuing his plan of turning our left. General Kamensky, who had already sent some reinforcements to gen. Bagavoust, detachments of Uglitz and Kosroma to reinforce his left wing, and ordered the village of Klein Sangarten to be occupied by the regiment of Resen. Count Osterman finding himself opposed by a very superior force, he deemed it necessary to reserve his left wing, which was soon joined by gen. Bagavoust, against whom the above French columns, preceded by a numornus artillery and flankers, and had already reached our flank.—The enemy had already turned our left wing, and forced the divisions of Sarken and Osterman to a retrogade movement, by concentrating all his attack against this point. I now ordered my horse artillery to advance. Gen. Kutoysoff and colonel Iermols erected their batteries on a height, and kept up so brisk a fire on the enemy, that they halted a few moments, abandoned the farm of Arkl ppen, which they had occupied, in great haste and fled in the utmost confusion. At the same time, Gen. Tachaplitz, who commanded a detachment of horse, attacked the enemy in the village of Kutschilten, drove them out of it, and almost entirely destroyed the enemy's cavalry.—During these transactions, lieut. Gen. L'Estory arrived in the field of battle with the Russian regiments of foot, and hastened to reinforce our wing. As soon as he had formed a junction with the division of Gen. Kamensky, and the detachment of Gen. Techaplitz he marched towards the enemy, whom he cannonaded with a well directed fire from his battery. He then made a rapid movement against the left wing of the enemy, with a view of turning it, and pursued them till the fall of night, which forced him to relinquish a further pursuit. The arrival of lieutenant general L'Estocq, and the activity with which he performed his movements, contributed most to secure to us the fortune of the day. While the batteries of the left wing were then keeping up a brisk cannonade against the enemy and lieut. gen. Estocq pursued them; the enemy although they were in possession of the village of Schwditten, did not dare to attack our right wing, merely composed of the division of general Tontschkoff, on account of its being covered by the fire of a strong Prussian battery, which general Fock had established on a height. At the fall of night I ordered the enemy to be driven from the village of Schedditen, where they sustained a considerable loss. The Cossacks behaved with distinguished gallantry, during the action, and took 470 prisoners.

This destructive battle commenced on the 7th at three o'clock in the afternoon, and ended the following day at midnight. The loss of the enemy consists, by their own confession, of 30,000 killed, and 12,000 wounded; 2,000 Frenchmen have been made prisoners of war, and 12 Eagles taken.—Our loss amounts to 12,000 killed, and 7,900 wounded: 14 French generals were killed or wounded; 9 of our generals are wounded, most of them so slightly that they have already joined the army, to bear testimony to the signal and persevering valor displayed by your Imperial majesty's troops, and to assure you that your army while it has thus acquired immortal glory, has given another memorable proof of what a nation may atchieve, which fights in the defence of its native country, and is ready to sacrifice its blood and life for the attainment of the noble purpose of an adored monarch.—In vain did Bonaparte lavish with the utmost profuseness all his vast resources; in vain did he incite the courage of his soldiers, in vain did he sacrifice so great a part of his army. The gallantry and persevering valor of the Russians withstood all his efforts, and wrested from him a victory long and severely contested.

"Having remained master of the field of battle, I continued there that night, and weighed the measures which I should further have to pursue; and I have reason to congratulate myself on the determination I took to march to Koningsburgh. I was there able to supply my army with every thing it stood in need of; after long and glorious exertions it found there relief and repose, while the French army weakened and dispirited, continued under arms. I hoped by this retrogade movement to induce the French army to follow me, but twelve regiments of horse only made this attempt, under the command of marshal Murat, and were almost entirely destroyed near Mansfield.—After this fresh loss the enemy began to retreat.

"BARON BENNINGSEN."

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 27.

By the arrival at New-York of the ship Dartmouth, in 26 days from Sligo, we are in possession of English dates to the 21st of April, and continental advices to the 17th of the same month. They furnish a body of matter highly interesting to the politician. It does not appear, however, that any fresh engagement had taken place between the Russians and French, though their relative positions indicate a speedy conflict, the issue of which will no doubt determine the struggle. Bonaparte, calculating on the influence of numbers, was reinforcing his army from every direction.

The report by Gen. Benningsen, of the battle of Eylaw, contains many interesting particulars of this disputed action. We presume that the report of Bonaparte having sustained a loss of 50,000 men, grew out of a passage in this letter. It is evident from every account, that this action was sanguinary and desperate to an extreme, and that the slaughter was greatest on the side of the French.

The defeat of the Turks, though not officially announced, appears to deserve full credit. This event, of itself, is of great consequence. It will enable the Russians to converge into one point their now scattered forces. It may moreover add to their cause, though a weak, yet an useful ally.

The official report of the capture of Monte Viedo is also given in the foreign papers. It was taken by assault after a very desperate resistance by the Spaniards. Their loss in the whole is estimated at 1500—that of the English upwards of 300. Lieut. Colonels Vassal and Brownrigg, able and gallant officers, died of their wounds.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, June 9, 1807.

The Circuit Court of the United States, for the Virginia district, commenced its session in Richmond, on Friday, the 22d inst. In the Virginia Argus of Saturday morning, the details of the first day's proceedings exceed three columns.

Before the grand jury was sworn, an exception was made by Col. Burr to the manner in which some of the jurors were summoned. It appears that after the marshal had summoned some jurors, he excused them, and summoned others in their room. The court ruled the latter summoning to be illegal, and two of the jury, so summoned, were withdrawn.

Two other jurors, William B. Giles, and Wilson Carey Nicholas, were then challenged for favour. After some conversation on the subject, these two gentlemen withdrew, without appointing triors, or calling witnesses.

The following gentlemen compose the grand jury.

John Randolph, foreman; Jos. Eggleston, Littleton Waller Tazewell, Robert Taylor, William Daniel, jr. John Mercer, Edward Pegram, Mumford Beverly, John Ambler, Thomas Harrison, Joseph C. Cabell, James Pleasants, jr. John Brockenbrough, Alex. Shepherd, James Barbour, James M. Garnet.

[*Wash. Fed. May 27.*

We are informed by a gentleman from New-Orleans, that a short time previous to his departure, Major Sparks who had been ordered by Gen. Wilkinson to proceed with a detachment of the army to reinforce the garrison at Fort Stoddert and Fort Stephens, in the Mississippi Territory, returned to that city in consequence of the refusal of the Spanish commandant at the mouth of the Mobile to permit him to pass with the force under his command.—Major Sparks having left the detachment on the borders of Lake Ponchartrain had himself proceeded to head-quarters for further orders; and upon his arrival was directed to recall the whole of his force. The General at the same time declaring that he had then an opportunity of repelling the charges of his being a pensioner of the Spanish government, where he to consult his private interests in preference to the welfare of his country. Yielding, however, to the dictates of his patriotism, he had, with a magnanimity for which he took praise to himself, recalled the reinforcements destined for the ports at the head of the Mobile, and prevented his government from being immediately involved in the horrors of warfare.

From the Coffee-House Book.

April 17.—"A report is in circulation in town, that upwards of 30 boats have been lost in a storm near Natchez—among which it is said are two which were cleared out by some gentlemen of this place."

☞ Several letters have been received today which confirm the above report.

[*Ken. Gaz.*

CASH,

WILL be given at the *Pittsburgh Glass Works* for good clean *WOOD ASHES*, at the rate of Twelve Cents and an Half per bushel.

The highest price will also be given for *POT ASH.*

Pittsburgh, June 2, 1807. 6t

FLOUR.

FOR SALE, *a quantity of first rate Superfine FLOUR, by the Barrell, manufactured at Mr.* DAVID FURNIER'S *Mills, on the Monongahela River.*

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, June 7, 1807. tf.

Partnership Dissolved.

THE *public are respectfully informed that the partnership lately subsisting between* Lewis Warner *and* Thomas Lloyd, *Taylors, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh, is this day dissolved. Those who are indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment to* Lewis Warner, *who continues to carry on the taylering business at his former stand. Their friends and customers are respecfully thanked for past favours, and they will endeavor to merit a continuance of the same.*

LEWIS WARNER,
THOMAS LLOYD.

Pittsburgh, June 6, 1807.

LLOYD & HASLET,

TAYLORS AND *HABIT-MAKERS,*

HAVE *entered into partnership, and commenced business in the house lately occupied by Samuel Boyd, south-west corner of the Diamond, next door to Mr. M'Clurg's store, where* Gentlemen's Cloathes *and* Ladies' Habits, *will be made in the newest and most approved Fashions.*

They flatter themselves, that from their experience in business, they will be able to give ample satisfaction to those who may favor them with their custom; and hope, by assiduity and attention, to meet with a share of the public patronage.

Pittsburgh, June 8, 1807.

N. B. Military Uniforms, Ladies' Great Coats and Spencers, neatly executed, and at the shortest notice.

GASS'S JOURNAL.

THE Publisher of Gass's Journal respectfully informs his subscribers, the gentlemen who receive subscriptions, and those in general who are pleased to patronize his publication, that the printing is nearly finished, that the binding will be proceeded in with all possible dispatch, and that there is every prospect of the work being ready for delivery the latter end of this month. He therefore requests that the subscription papers, or lists of the subscribers names, may be forwarded to him, at his Book and Stationary Store in front of the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, before the 25th inst. or as soon after as convenient, with directions in what manner and to whose care the books are to be sent. And, as he intends to send a part of the edition over the mountains, that booksellers, storekeepers and others in the western country, who may wish to engage a number of copies, will early transmit their orders and instructions, which will receive prompt attention. A liberal discount will be allowed to those who engage a number of copies for the purpose of retailing, to enable them to sell without any considerable advance on the subscription price.

For the delay that has taken place, and which has been attended with serious inconvenience to the publisher, as it could not be prevented either by him, or the gentleman who engaged to execute the printing of the Journal, he offers to the subscribers reasons rather than apologies; and hopes they may be satisfactory.—The principal cause of the procrastination has been the want of paper, which, the unusually frequent and heavy rains during the spring season prevented the paper makers from drying, finishing and delivering according to contract. The badness of the roads, the difficulty of procuring binders boards, and some other circumstances have operated in an inferior degree.—The delay, however, will be in favour of subscribers and purchasers, though attended with additional expence to the publisher, as it has enabled him to procure materials for binding the work in a manner superior to what was at first contemplated.

With much pleasure and satisfaction he announces to his friends and fellow citizens, who have countenanced this his first attempt as a publisher, that his success in obtaining subscribers has been beyond his most sanguine hopes, and perhaps without example in America; for which he tenders his cordial thanks Indeed, so confident was he of disposing of a large edition of the Journal, that it was put to press at the same time the proposals were issued; and which were put into circulation more for the purpose of giving notice, and ascertaining what number of copies it would be proper to retain in this country, and to send to the different parts of it, than for the purpose proposals are usually issued.

It is not yet clearly ascertained how far the illiberal and indelicate notice of Captain Lewis has been injurious. In a few instances it has had a good effect; while in some parts of the country, there is no doubt, it has occasioned a temporary deception, which will vanish on correct information, and when the *price* of his work is made known. What price will finally be fixed on this large work, which is to consist of three octavo volumes and a map, it is impossible for a stranger unacquainted with captain Lewis's opinions and views to estimate.—The only sum mentioned in this country with any appearance of authority, is fifty dollars; but this is so extravagant a computation that it would seem to deserve no credit. But should the work, as set forth in the prospectus be properly executed, a copy cannot be expected under fifteen or twenty dollars. As Gass's Journal will in a very short time make its appearance, the Publisher will only add to what has been stated in his proposals, that it will contain a plain and concise narrative of the expedition, from the 14th of May, 1804, the day it left the Mississippi, to the 23d of November, 1806, when it returned to St. Louis, on that river, including a period of two years, four months and ten days. The rapidity with which the subscription papers have filled, and his prospects of being able in a short time to dispose of the whole of his large edition of 5000 copies, leave the Publisher no grounds of complaint; unless, indeed, they may be found in the conduct of those Editors of newspapers, who declined to publish his observations on captain Lewis's Notice,—especially of such as had given place to that Notice. From these Guardians of "THE PALLADIUM OF LIBERTY," he does not think he has received all that protection, to which a private citizen is entitled, when unjustly charged with imposition (even though indirectly) and opposed to such "FEARFUL ODDS."

Every editor of a newspaper in the western country, who will, in a reasonable time, favour this notice with an insertion or two, will be entitled to two copies of the Journal.

Pittsburgh, 8th June, 1807.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *George W. Elliott*, late of Elizabeth township, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those who have any claims against said estate are desired to render their accounts properly attested for settlement.

Casandria Elliott, Adminx.
William M'Clure, } *Admrs.*
Archibald Elliott, }

Elizabeth township, June 3, 1807.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

SALES at PITTSBURGH.

IN pursuance of a precept from the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to us directed, will be Sold at the Court-House in Pittsburgh, on Tuesday the 7th day of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, Two Tracts of Land situate in Armstrong county, at or near the mouth of Redbank creek, held under warrants dated April 20, 1792, No. 1150 and 1151, containing 1000 acres each. Seventeen Tracts of Land, situate at the Canoe Place, on the river Susquehanna, and adjoining the old purchase line, being in Indiana county, or partly in Indiana and partly in Jefferson county, held under warrants dated March 5, 1793, numbered and containing as follows, viz. No. 3744, containing 1020 acres and 40 perches; No. 3745, 1075 acres and 80 perches; No. 3746, 1038 acres and 40 perches; No. 3747, No. 3748, No. 3749, No. 3757, No. 3758, No. 3768, containing 1000 acres each; No. 3750 and No. 3751, containing 962 acres each; No. 3770, No. 3772 and No. 3774, containing 1018 acres and 120 perches each. Sixteen Tracts of Land in Jefferson county, on the branches of Sandy Lick or Redbank, held under warrants dated March 5, 1793, numbered and containing as follows, viz. No. 3752, No. 3753, No. 3754, No. 3759, No. 3764, No. 3767, No. 3771, No. 3773, No. 3775, No. 3778, No. 3781, No. 3782, No. 3786, No. 3788, containing 1000 acres each; No. 3761, and No. 3776, containing 1075 acres each. Thirty six Tracts of Land situate on the east side of and adjoining the Allegheny river where it falls into Pennsylvania, partly in Warren and partly in M'Kean counties, held under warrants dated March 5, 1793, numbered and containing as follows, viz. No. 3699 and No. 3700, containing 1000 acres each; No. 3702 to No. 3722 inclusive, 1000 acres each; No. 3725, No. 3731, No. 3732, No. 3733, No. 3734, containing 1000 acres each; No. 3724, containing 1018; No. 3726, containing 1035 acres; No. 3727, containing 869 acres; No. 3729, containing 1098 acres; No. 3730, containing 1043 acres; No. 3735, containing 1002 acres; No. 3740, containing 1118 acres; No. 3743, containing 1002 acres. Two Tracts of Donation Land, No. 393 and No. 415, of the 2d Donation District, containing 200 acres each. One Tract in M'Kean county, situate at the fork of the Allegheny and Connedaw, including both those streams and the Allegheny below the fork, containing 676 acres and 50 perches, warrant dated May 17, 1785, and numbered 244. One Tract in Derry township, Westmoreland county, held under a warrant in the name of John Russel, dated November 18, 1789, containing 226 acres and 80 perches. The quantities of land above mentioned are those found by survey and not the warrant quantity.

Reasonable credits will be given, but the purchaser must at the time of sale give bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money according to the conditions of sale; and as a further security the land must remain subject to the payment of the purchase money.

Sold for the discharge of a debt due from the estate of the late John Nicholson to the State of Pennsylvania, and upon which the Commonwealth has a lien. Maps of the Land may be seen at the time and place of Sale.

Attendance will be given,
JOSEPH HEISTER,
JOHN LYON,
CADWALADER EVANS, Jr. } *Commissioners.*

Philadelphia, May 18, 1807.

John Morrison,

Respectfully informs his former customers and the public in general, that he has removed from the upper ferry to that long established Ferry well known by the name of "*Robinson's Ferry*," where he has supplied himself with all the necessary craft for ferrying waggons, horses, &c. &c.—The many advantages in crossing at this ferry is evident, it being on the great road leading to Presqu'isle, Beaver, &c.

He has also commenced *Tavern-keeping* and has supplied himself with every thing necessary for the comfortable accommodation of Travellers, and hopes by his attention, care and industry to merit the custom of the public.

West Bank of the Allegheny, opposite Pittsburgh, June 4, 1807.

Taken up trespassing in the inclosure of the subscriber living near Braddock's Field, the latter end of May, Two Bay *Mares*, each about 13 hands high, the hind feet of one of them are white. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

Michael Freeman.

Allegheny county, June 3, 1807.

J. COULTER,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has returned to his former

TAVERN HOUSE,

In the Borough of *Beaver*, Second street, *Sign of the Black Horse.*

Those who will favour him with their custom, may be assured that every pains will be taken for their accommodation.

Beaver, May 14, 1807.

PROPOSALS,

For Tuition in the LANGUAGES, *the* MATHEMATICS, *the* BELLES LETTRES, MUSICK, *and* FENCING.

MR. COMYN,

(LATELY FROM EUROPE.)

HAVING rented a commodious house in an eligible situation, in Pittsburgh, will accommodate with board, and undertake the tuition of twelve young gentlemen, in the English, Latin and French languages, on a new improved plan, intended to curtail some years of study, heretofore expended in the old scholastic forms.

He will also teach Arithmetic generally—the Mathematics, with their practical use in surveying, navigation and mensuration. He will give lessons in the Belles Lettres, by regular courses of reading, by which his pupils may acquire knowledge and tase in geography, history, the drama, poetry, natural philophy, &c.

To those who wish to cultivate a natural taste for musick, he will give lessons on the violin or flute; and as a relaxation from study, and as an invigorating and fine exercise, he will teach those who wish it, the use of the small sword, or as it is commonly called, the art of fencing.

He will take such pupils only, as may be confided to his sole management, during the whole time of their being under his tuition, as his system of education is intended to comprise both morals and manners—for which reason he will not take charge of a greater number of pupils than eighteen in the whole, both boarders and day scholars; and of the latter such only as can associate and class with his boarders—but he will confine his instructions to such branches of science as parents or guardians may direct.

HIS TERMS WILL BE:

	Per Quar
For boarding and lodging, (bedding furnished by the pupil, and washing paid for extra,)	25 *Dolls.*
Improvement in English,	5
The Latin language,	6
The French do.	9
Arithmetic,	3
Book-keeping,	6
Mathematics,	8
Instrumental Musick,	9
Fencing,	9

A deduction of one-sixth will be made to pupils learning any two of the above branches—of one-fifth to those learning three, and of one-fourth to those learning four or more. All stationary and instruments to be an extra charge at a reasonable rate.

Should sufficient encouragement be offered previous to the first of August next ensuing, Mr. COMYN will then commence his *PRIVATE ACADEMY*, and in the interim he will continue to give lessons in French and Musick.

Application may be made personally, or by letter, (post paid) to Mr. Comyn, Fourth street, or to James Mountain, Steele Semple, Andrew Richardson, or Anthony Beelen, Esquires, in Pittsburgh—or to John Hoge, Esq. or Colonel Thomas Acheson, Washington.

Pittsburgh, June 3, 1807.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM,

Lately from Philadelphia.

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the WIRE-WORKING Business in all its different branches, in the house of *Benjamin Herr*, in Market Street, corner of the Diamond, opposite the sign of the Bear, where he makes,

ROWLING SCREENS, both single and double for cleaning of Wheat and Flaxseed.
Screens and all kinds of Riddles for Dutch Fans
Shutting and standing Screens for mills.
Reying-seives, for cleaning Wheat, Rye, Oats, Flax-seed, and Clover-seed.
Indian meal Sifters.
Screens and Riddles, for bricklayers and plaisterers.
Paper moulds, and Rag Tables
All kinds of wire work for cellar windows, spring-houses, safes, and sky-lights.
Fenders for fire places, bird-cages, rat-traps, &c. &c.

All of which are done in the neatest manner, and will be sold at the Philadelphia prices.

N. B. Orders from the country duly attended to.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 1806

PHILIP MOWRY,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and that he carries on all manner of

Blacksmith Work,

in the *Stone Building* at the south corner of the Diamond, where those who please to call may be supplied with the best work on the shortest notice, and upon the best terms; and from his attention to business he hopes to receive encouragement from a generous public.

Pittsburgh, December 15, 1806.

☞ Merchants ascending or descending the rivers may be supplied with the best warranted Axes, Hoes, or any other kind of work, on the shortest notice.

N. B. Two Apprentices wanted to the above business. None need apply but Lads of good character.

FOR SALE.

A Tract of Land containing 400 acres, situate on the waters of Robinson's run, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, about 5 miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of George Cubbage, James Ewing, Esquire, and others. On this tract there is 30 acres cleared and under good fence. Apply to H. HASLET,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having been duly empowered, will sell the following tracts and parcels of land, the greater part of which are of the first rate and very valuable.

1. A Tract containing 273 acres and allowance, situate on the south-east (or Pittsburgh) side of the Allegheny river, about 8 miles from Pittsburgh; and including part of a body of land known by the name of the White-Oak Level.

2. A Tract containing 301 acres 14 perches and allowance, near the above, situate on Plumb creek on the same side of the Allegheny river.

3. A moiety or undivided equal half part of that excellent body of land including the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 40th lots in Leet's District of Depreciation lands, (one of which is known by the name of the *Cocked Hat*) containing in the whole about 1500 acres, a considerable part of which is river bottom. This body of land extends between a mile and an half and two miles on the Ohio river, and nearly the same distance on both sides of the Big Sewickly creek (the line between Allegheny and Beaver counties) where, it is represented, there are excellent seats for mills and other water works. There are several tenements on the land, and about 160 acres cleared and in high cultivation.

4. A Tract containing 403 1-2 acres, called "*Fruitful*," on the south side of the Ohio river, in Beaver county, formerly in Robinson township, Washington county, patented in 1787.

5. A Tract containing 383 1-2 acres, called "*Vineyard*," on the waters of Duck run, formerly in the same township, patented in 1787.

Donation Lands.

6. Tract No. 179 in the 2d District, containing 250 acres, in Mercer County, near the line of Beaver county.

7. Tract No. 34 in the same Dirtrict, containing 500 acres, on Slippery-Rock creek, in Butler county.

8. Tract No. 179 in the same District, containing 500 acres, on Neshanock creek in Mercer county. There are convenient roads thro' these two tracts, and good mill-seats on both.

9. Tract No. 56 in the 3d District, containing 500 acres, on a branch of Shenango creek, about ten miles from Mercer, the seat of justice in Mercer county.

10. Tract No. 814 in the 4th District, containing 200 acres, in Mercer county.

11. Tract No. 939 in the 5th District, containing 200 acres, adjoining Mr. John Shakley's large and well improved farm on the great road leading from Mercer to Meadville, in Mercer county.

12. Tract No. 1079 in the same District, containing 200 acres, situate near French creek and the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Meadville, adjoining lands of Aaron Boylen.

13. Tract No. 1407 in the 7th District, containing 200 acres in Crawford county.

The subscriber will also receive proposals from persons wishing to purchase, for the following tracts, which will be sold at fair and reasonable prices; but which, for want of sufficient information, have not yet been fixed by the owners of the lands.

Depreciation Lands.

14. Tract No. 53 in Leet's District, containing 277 acres in Beaver county
15. Ditto 54 do 322 in ditto
16. Ditto 55 do 269 do
17. Ditto 56 do 241 do
18. Ditto 130 Alexander's do 237 in Allegheny do

Donation Lands.

19. Tract No. 10 in 1st District containing 300 acres in Butler county.
20. Do 185 in ditto 200 acres in do
21. Do 119 ditto 200 Beaver do
22. Do 299 2d ditto 200 Butler do
23. Do 400 ditto 200 do
24. Do 488 3d ditto 200 Mercer do
25. Do 510 ditto 200 do
26. Do 593 ditto 200 do
27. Do 644 ditto 200 do
28. Do 725 4th ditto 200 do
29. Do 852 ditto 200 do
30. Do 50 5th ditto 300 do
31. Do 996 ditto 200 do
32. Do 1071 ditto 200 do
33. Do 1093 6th ditto 200 Venango do
34. Do 1521 8th ditto 200 Crawford do
35. Do 2158 10th ditto 200 Erie do

36. 25,000 acres in two tracts on Green river, in Green county, in the state of Kentucky, within three miles of the county town, to which a populous road goes through the lands.

37. A tract containing 4972 acres, in Tazewell county, in the state of Virginia, adjoining the farm of Capt. H. Bowen, in a growing settlement called "Maiden Springs." The land is rich, well timbered and watered.

These Kentucky and Virginia lands will be sold on terms highly favorable to purchasers.

DAVID M'KEEHAN.

Pittsburgh Land-Office,
29th May, 1807.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living on the bank of the Allegheny river, opposite Pittsburgh, on the 27th inst. a negro man slave named NED GOFF; he is 5 feet 10 inches high, 30 years of age, very black, and noted as a great laugher, plays on the violin, and was raised by Mr. John Bell, on Chartiers creek, and has served as ferryman for me upwards of 7 years. Had on and took with him a brown bear-skin cloth surtout coat, a drab coloured home-made cloth jacket and trowsers, a light blue mixed cloth coat with a velvet cape, a light jean jacket and trowsers, and a hat almost new. There are 2 other negroes in company with him, but Ned is largest and stousest. If the above fellow is apprehended within 20 miles of home, and secured so that I may get him again, I will give Ten Dollars Reward; if exceeding 30 miles, Twenty Dollars, and if exceeding 100 miles, Thirty Dollars, together with reasonable charges if brought home. JAMES ROBINSON.

May 29, 1807.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, an apprentice to the Potting business, named *John Reily*, between 17 and 18 years of age. Had on a round-about drab jacket, swansdown waistcoat, muslin shirt, striped cotton overalls, and half worn wool hat. He is slim made, has very long feet, 13 or 14 inches long, is slow in conversation. It is very probable he has gone down the river. Whoever takes up said runaway shall receive the above reward with reasonable charges, and the thanks of a widow, who had placed her sole dependence on him to carry on the business for the support of her family.

MARTHA M'CROSKY.

Pittsburgh, May 27, 1807.

Taken up adrift in the Ohio river a large Pine Canoe, branded on the side and head I. B. The owner on application to the subscriber, living in Montour's Bottom, proving property & paying charges, may have her again.

SAMUEL GUNSALLA.

May 29, 1807.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I return you my sincere thanks for your repeated suffrages, and being again encouraged by a number of my friends, I take the liberty of soliciting your votes and interest for the Office of SHERIFF at the ensuing Election. Should you continue to think me worthy of the favour, it will be gratefully acknowledged by your friend and humble servant,

THOMAS JONES.

May 14, 1807.

Apprentices Wanted.

Three or Four Apprentices are wanted to the Red Earthen and Stone Ware Business. They will be taught the English shapes, and to work on the English laths. For further particulars enquire of WILLIAM EICHBAUM, Indian Queen, Pittsburgh. May 22, 1807.

COPPER WARE HOUSE.

BENJAMIN HARBESON, JUN.
No. 75 Market-street, Philadelphia,
Has usually the following articles
FOR SALE,
COPPER in sheets and bottoms,
Tin in boxes,
Iron Wire assorted,
Brass Kettles in nests,
Pewter assorted,
Block Tin and Lead,
With Copper Wares of various kinds.
All of which he will sell at
moderate prices.
April 1, 1807. 6t

NOTICE.

ALL those persons who have left Rifle or other Guns with the subscriber to repair, are hereby required to call and pay the expence of the said repairs, and take the Guns away in three months from this date, otherwise they will be sold for the repairs.

HENRY WOLF.

Pittsburgh, May 22, 1807.

Taken up, adrift in the Monongahela river, on the 19th instant, *Four Barrels of Flour*, *Four Barrels of Whiskey*, and sundry parts of *Mill works*.—The owner may have them again by proving property and paying charges.

JOHN WALKER.

Elizabeth-Town, May 20, 1807.

I will lease on Ground Rent for ever, 40 feet on Fourth street between Market and Wood streets, and 60 feet on Diamond alley between the Public Square and Wood street. Terms will be made known by applying to HENRY HASLET, in Pittsburgh. JOHN FINLEY.

Mifflin township, Allegheny county, 29th May, 1807.

Three Dollars Reward.

Strayed away from the subscriber, living in Connequenessing Township, Butler County, near Harmony, on the 10th inst. a sorrel MARE, 3 years old this spring, has a star in her forehead and a small snip, had on a yoke. Whoever takes up said Mare, and gives information thereof to the owner, so that he may get her again, shall have the above reward, together with reasonable charges if brought home.

GEORGE KELLY.

May 26, 1807.

LOST,

ON Tuesday last, off a boat, a few miles below Brownsville, on the Monongahela, the BED of a CHAISE. Whoever finds it and will forward it to the Fountain Inn, in Pittsburgh, shall receive TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

May 21, 1807.

Land for Sale.

A VALUABLE Farm containing two hundred acres, on the waters of Girty's Run, six miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract there is a good two story square log House, and upwards of thirty acres of clear land, part of which is in good grass, together with good stabling.—The whole of the improvements are new and in good order, and the land of the first quality.

Also, one hundred and forty eight acres on the waters of Pine Creek, twelve miles from Pittsburgh. On this farm there is fifteen acres of clear land, part in grass, together with a good cabin and stable. This land is of a good quality.

Also, two hundred acres on the waters of Conequenessing creek, in Butler county, six miles from Butler Town. On this farm there is a small improvement. This land is of the first quality. For terms apply to PHILIP MOWRY, in Pittsburgh.

August 25, 1806. tf.

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

Lands for Sale.

TWO Tracts of Land laying on Racoon creek, near White's mill, Washington county, Pennsylvania, one containing 393 acres, the other 295 acres. These lands for situation and fertility, are exceeded by none in that part of the country, having been taken up at an early period. On one of which tracts there is a very natural and desirable mill scite,—on both excellent Sugar camps, and on each a tenement cleared sufficient for the support of a small family. The title indisputable. Any person inclining to purchase will please to call on Mr. SAMUEL MERCHANT, adjoining one of the tracts, who will shew them, and for terms to

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 1, 1806. tf.

N. B. If these lands are not sold previous to the sugar season, the sugar camps on each will be let on reasonable terms. *T. C.*

FOR SALE.

A valuable Tract of Land containing 153 acres, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of David Irwin, John Diller, and James Millegan. This tract is first rate land, and has about 60 acres cleared and under good fence, a good house and barn erected thereon, and a bearing apple and peach orchard. For terms apply to *Dunning M'Nair*, Esq. or to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

JOHN CARR,

Cabinet, Chair Maker & Turner,

LATELY FROM PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFLLY informs his friends and the Public in general, that he has removed to the three story frame House, next door to the corner of Front in Market Street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, where he continues to carry on the Cabinet and Chair Making in all its various branches. Orders of every description will be thankfully received and duly attended to.

J. CARR, takes the liberty of informing them that he intends pursuing his business extensively, and has procured excellent journeymen from Philadelphia, as well as a good supply of stuff. He has now on hand a handsome assortment of Furniture, which he will WARRANT, and is determined to sell at the most reduced prices. He returns his sincere thanks for their past favours and hopes by his experience and attention to his business to merit a continuance of them.

Merchants and others descending the river, can be supplied at the shortest notice, for cash or the usual credit.

N. B. Country produce at market price taken in exchange for furniture.

☞ Two Journeymen Cabinet Makers will meet with good encouragement.—Apply as above.

Pittsburgh, September 5, 1805.

Land for Sale.

ABOUT 170 acres, on which there are 60 acres cleared and under good fence, whereon Archibald Hamilton lived, in the forks of Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, about eight miles from Pittsburgh—it joins 'Squire Alexander's, and is of the first quality.

A Tract of Land on the Nine-mile Run, about six miles from Pittsburgh, in the forks of the same rivers, on which Abdiel M'Clure formerly lived (and now William Pollock lives) including the mill—an excellent tract of land.

A Tract of Land on the waters of Racoon creek, adjoining Samuel Scott's, and near Bavington's mill, the property of the Rev. Dr. Andrews, of Philadelphia, on which the widow Andrews lately lived. It contains about 130 acres, has a considerable proportion of cleared and cultivated land, and is of an excellent quality.

A Tract of Land, about 260 acres, on which James Dryden lives, on the waters of Chartiers creek, between the Redstone and Devore ferry road, within about four miles from the town of Washington—about 60 acres cleared, and a good orchard.

Several Farms, from 150 to 400 acres, on the head waters of Racoon and Miller's Run, formerly the property of General Washington, and of an excellent quality.

For further information apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER ADDISON.

Jan. 21, 1807.

I WILL sell a TAN YARD in complete order, having a Bark Mill, Currying Shop, and abundance of water at all seasons in the yard, Pools and Vats have been sunk, and all the buildings erected within the last eighteen months, the Dwelling House, is a Frame, two story high, extending 25 feet in front and 32 feet deep, with Cellars under the whole, in the house are four fire places. All the buildings and Vats, are inclosed by a new pale fence—This property is situate in the main street of St. CLAIRS VILLE, the County town of Bellmont County, State of Ohio. Through this town the Great National Road from the City of Washington, to the Seats of Government of the States of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and the several Territories passes. This property is worthy the attention of any Tanner and Currier, desirious to establish himself in a rich and populus county and in a public situation.—Terms of Sale may be made known by applying to JOHN PATTERSON, Esq. St. Clairs Ville, or to the owner at Washington, Pennsylvania.

JOHN SIMONSON.

FOR SALE—Also several quarter and half sections of Land in the counties of Jefferson and Bellmont, State of Ohio—I will dispose of a number of Tracts of donation lands in the counties of Beaver, Mercer, and Crawford, or give improving leases to those desirous of settling as tenants—Some of these Lands are already settled and improved—Also a Farm in the the county of Washington, which I will sell or lease.

JOHN SIMONSON.

February 12, 1807. tf.

Pittsburgh Point Brewery.

THE public are respectfully informed that the Point Brewery is in operation. Porter fit for the Natchez and New-Orleans market can be furnished at any time at seven dollars ninety cents per barrel. Best Strong Beer for exportation or home consumption at six dollars and of a middling quality for families at three dollars fifty cents per barrel, delivered in whole or half barrels any where in the Borough, as usual. Orders from the Town or Country, directed to the subscriber, will be carefully attended to.

For J. O'Hara,
GEORGE SHIRAS.

November 3, 1806.